09/011,745
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Paper # 12

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  *         U. S.   P A T E N T   T E X T   F I L E               *
  *                                                               *
  *  THE WEEKLY PATENT TEXT AND IMAGE DATA IS CURRENT             *
  *  THROUGH AUGUST 17,1999                                       *
  *                                                               *
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=> s re-initiation or reinitiation?

        220868 RE
         74785 INITIATION
           203 RE-INITIATION
                 (RE(W)INITIATION)
           460 REINITIATION?
L1         646 RE-INITIATION OR REINITIATION?

=> s l1 and translation?

         72807 TRANSLATION?
L2         107 L1 AND TRANSLATION?

=> s l2 and expression vector?

         87598 EXPRESSION
         80001 VECTOR?
         10832 EXPRESSION VECTOR?
                 (EXPRESSION(W)VECTOR?)
L3          49 L2 AND EXPRESSION VECTOR?

=> s l3 and reinitiation(10A)translation?

           455 REINITIATION
         72807 TRANSLATION?
            18 REINITIATION(10A)TRANSLATION?
L4          15 L3 AND REINITIATION(10A)TRANSLATION?

=> d l4,1-15,cit,ab


1.  5,925,565, Jul. 20, 1999, Internal ribosome entry site, vector
containing it and therapeutic use; Clarisse Berlioz, et al., 435/325;
424/93.21; 435/69.1, 320.1, 455; 514/44; 536/23.1, 24.1 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

US PAT NO:      5,925,565 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]             L4: 1 of 15

ABSTRACT:

 A novel internal ribosome entry cite and a novel region for the
encapsidation of a retrotransposon and murine VL30s in particular are
disclosed. A vector and a eukaryotic cell containing said cite and
region, and their therapeutical or prophylactic use are also disclosed.

2.  5,922,545, Jul. 13, 1999, In vitro peptide and antibody display
libraries; Larry C. Mattheakis, et al., 435/6, 5, 7.1; 436/518 [IMAGE
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AVAILABLE]

US PAT NO: 5,922,545 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L4: 2 of 15

ABSTRACT:
Improved methods and novel compositions for identifying peptides and single-chain antibodies that bind to predetermined receptors or epitopes. Such peptides and antibodies are identified by improved and novel methods for affinity screening of polysomes displaying nascent peptides.

3. 5,908,970, Jun. 1, 1999, Recombinant plant expressing non-competitively binding Bt insecticidal crystal proteins; Herman Van Mellaert, et al., 435/320.1, 419; 536/23.71 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

US PAT NO: 5,908,970 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L4: 3 of 15

ABSTRACT:
Plants made resistant to insects by transforming their nuclear genome with two or more DNA sequences, each encoding a different non-competitively binding B. thuringiensis protoxin or insecticidal part thereof, preferably the toxin thereof.

4. 5,871,988, Feb. 16, 1999, DNA encoding limonene synthase from Mentha spicata; Rodney B. Croteau, et al., 435/183, 69.1, 252.3, 320.1; 536/23.2 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

US PAT NO: 5,871,988 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L4: 4 of 15

ABSTRACT:
cDNA encoding (-)-4S-limonene synthase from spearmint has been isolated and sequenced, and the corresponding amino acid sequence has been determined. Accordingly, isolated DNA sequences are provided which code for the expression of limonene synthase, such as the sequence designated SEQ ID No:11 which encodes limonene synthase from spearmint (Mentha spicata). In other aspects, replicable recombinant cloning vehicles are provided which code for limonene synthase or for a base sequence sufficiently complementary to at least a portion of the limonene synthase DNA or RNA to enable hybridization therewith (e.g., antisense limonene synthase RNA or fragments of complementary limonene synthase DNA which are useful as polymerase chain reaction primers or as probes for limonene synthase or related genes). In yet other aspects, modified host cells are provided that have been transformed, transfected, infected and/or injected with a recombinant cloning vehicle and/or DNA sequence encoding limonene synthase. Thus, systems and methods are provided for the recombinant expression of limonene synthase that may be used to facilitate the production, isolation and purification of significant quantities of recombinant limonene synthase (or of the primary enzyme product, limonene) for subsequent use, to obtain expression or enhanced expression of limonene synthase in plants to attain enhanced limonene production as a predator defense mechanism, or may be otherwise employed for the regulation or expression of limonene synthase or the production of limonene.

5. 5,866,784, Feb. 2, 1999, Recombinant plant expressing non-competitively binding insecticidal crystal proteins; Herman Van Mellaert, et al., 800/302; 435/320.1, 419, 430; 536/23.71 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

US PAT NO: 5,866,784 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L4: 5 of 15

ABSTRACT:
Plants made resistant to insects by transforming their nuclear genome with two or more DNA sequences, each encoding a different non-competitively binding B. thuringiensis protoxin or insecticidal part thereof, preferably the toxin thereof.

6. 5,856,144, Jan. [redacted] 1999, Direct cloning of DNA f[redacted]ments; Robert C. Mierendorf, et al., 435/91.2, 91.4, 320.1, 475, 490 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

US PAT NO: 5,856,144 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L4: 6 of 15

ABSTRACT:
A vector for the direct cloning of the products of PCR protocol incorporates single nucleotide overhangs at one or both ends of a linearized DNA segment. The single nucleotide overhangs are uracil or inosine residues, as desired, to facilitate cloning of the desired PCR products.

7. 5,759,852, Jun. 2, 1998, **Expression vector** containing PL6M promoter and TAT32 ribosome binding site and host cells transformed therewith; Richard J. Kirschner, et al., 435/320.1, 252.8; 536/24.1 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

US PAT NO: 5,759,852 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L4: 7 of 15

ABSTRACT:
Disclosed are **expression vectors** useful as vectors in recombinant methods to facilitate expression of exogenous genes in E. coli. Specifically, the disclosed **expression vector** has the following elements in operable linkage: the PL6m promoter, the TAT32 ribosome binding site and a gene encoding a heterologous polypeptide, Also disclosed are E. coli host cells transformed with this **expression vector**.

8. 5,738,985, Apr. 14, 1998, Method for selective inactivation of viral replication; Vincent J. Miles, et al., 435/5, 6, 7.1, 254.2 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

US PAT NO: 5,738,985 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L4: 8 of 15

ABSTRACT:
Method for screening for an antiviral agent, by determining whether a potential agent interacts with a virus or cellular component which allows or prevents preferential **translation** of a virus RNA compared to a host RNA under virus infection conditions; and determining whether any interaction of the agent with the component reduces the level of **translation** of an RNA of the virus.

9. 5,716,834, Feb. 10, 1998, Cloned factor C cDNA of the Singapore horseshoe crab, Carcinoscorpius rotundicauda and purification of factor C proenzyme; Jeak Ling Ding, et al., 435/219, 252.33, 254.11, 320.1; 536/23.2 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

US PAT NO: 5,716,834 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L4: 9 of 15

ABSTRACT:
Full-length and deletion subclones of cDNAs for Factor C of Carcinoscorpius rotundicauda are provided. These cDNAs have been cloned into .lambda.gt 22 and pGEM 11Zf(+). Further manipulations of the 5' and 3' ends of these cDNAs have been carried out, and these cDNAs have been further subcloned into other **expression vectors** such as pGEMEX-1, pET 3b, and the yeast shuttle vectors YEpsec 1 and pEMBLyex 4, and pPIC 9 and pHIL D2. Also provided are host cells transformed with **expression vectors** containing DNA molecules encoding proteins having Factor C-like enzymatic activity, methods of producing such proteins, methods for purifying Factor C zymogens, and methods for protecting Factor C zymogens from autoactivation by Gram negative bacterial endotoxin while the proenzyme is being purified and/or processed from amoebocyte lysates or from recombinant clones, or during storage or subsequent handling. This protection is afforded by the addition of 5-30% Me.sub.2 SO, which

reversibly inhibits the Factor C zymogen.

10. 5,712,144, Jan. 27, 1998, Cloned factor C cDNA of the Singapore Horseshoe Crab, Carcinoscorpius rotundicauda and purification of Factor C proenzyme; Jeak Ling Ding, et al., 435/219; 424/94.63, 94.64, 522; 435/226 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

US PAT NO: 5,712,144 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L4: 10 of 15

ABSTRACT:
Full-length and deletion subclones of cDNAs for Factor C of Carcinoscorpius rotundicauda are provided. These cDNAs have been cloned into .lambda.gt 22 and pGEM 11Zf(+). Further manipulations of the 5' and 3' ends of these cDNAs have been carried out, and these cDNAs have been further subcloned into other **expression vectors** such as pGEMEX-1, pET 3b, and the yeast shuttle vectors YEpsec 1 and pEMBLyex 4, and pPIC 9 and pHIL D2. Also provided are host cells transformed with **expression vectors** containing DNA molecules encoding proteins having Factor C-like enzymatic activity, methods of producing such proteins, methods for purifying Factor C zymogens, and methods for protecting Factor C zymogens from autoactivation by Gram negative bacterial endotoxin while the proenzyme is being purified and/or processed from amoebocyte lysates or from recombinant clones, or during storage or subsequent handling. This protection is afforded by the addition of 5-30% Me.sub.2 SO, which reversibly inhibits the Factor C zymogen.

11. 5,695,954, Dec. 9, 1997, DNA encoding two fish neuropeptides; Nancy Gail McKeown Sherwood, et al., 435/69.1, 69.2, 69.4, 252.3, 320.1, 325, 365.1; 536/23.1, 23.51 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

US PAT NO: 5,695,954 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L4: 11 of 15

ABSTRACT:
Novel DNAs are provided which code for fish PACAP and GHRH-like peptide. Methods are provided for production of fish PACAP and fish GHRH-like peptide by expression of the novel DNAs. Additionally, methods are provided for producing enhanced growth of fish by transfection with the novel DNAs of the invention. Further a method is provided for identification of transgenic fish.

12. 5,510,256, Apr. 23, 1996, Eliminating internal initiation of soluble CD4 gene; Richard J. Kirschner, et al., 435/91.41, 69.1, 70.1, 252.3, 320.1; 536/23.5, 24.1 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

US PAT NO: 5,510,256 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L4: 12 of 15

ABSTRACT:
The present invention is based upon the discovery that proteins made from genes that include the CD4 sequence in its cDNA can make additional polypeptides as a result of internal **translation** initiation. This invention is thus directed to DNA sequences which eliminate internal initiation expression in sCD4.

13. 5,252,465, Oct. 12, 1993, Avian erythroblastosis virus vectors for integration and expression of heterologous genes in avian cells; Victor-Marc Nigon, et al., 435/69.1, 239, 320.1, 349, 467 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

US PAT NO: 5,252,465 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L4: 13 of 15

ABSTRACT:

A viral vector for the integration and expression of at least one heterologous gene in fowl pest cells consists wholly or in part of the proviral genome of fowl pest erythroblastosis or of a related virus in

which said heterologous gene(s) replace(s) the v-erbA gene and/or the v-erB gene. Said ge[redacted]s) is(are) controlled either b[redacted]n LTR promoter of the same virus, in which case the heterologous gene(s), mimics(s) the gene(s) it(they) replace, or by a heterologous promoter, in which case the additional att sequence is situated upstream of said heterologous promoter.

14. 5,196,338, Mar. 23, 1993, Recombinant vectors for Haemophilus influenzae peptides and proteins; Algis Anilionis, et al., 435/252.3, 69.1, 69.7, 320.1; 530/350 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

US PAT NO: 5,196,338 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L4: 14 of 15

ABSTRACT:
Peptides and proteins related to an epitope comprising an outer membrane protein of Haemophilus influenzae are described. The peptides and proteins can be prepared by methods including novel and improved methods of purification from H. influenzae cultures, and by recombinant DNA and chemical synthetic techniques. Additionally, recombinant vectors containing nucleotide sequences encoding PBOMP-1 and PBOMP-2 related peptides, proteins and fusion proteins are also described. Recombinant vectors include plasmid DNA and viral DNA such as human viruses, animal viruses, insect viruses and bacteriophages that direct the expression of the PBOMP-1 and PBOMP-2 related peptides, proteins, and fusion proteins in appropriate host cells. The peptides, proteins, fusion proteins and viruses both "live" and "inactivated" are used as immunogens in vaccine formulations to protect against H. influenzae infections. The peptides, proteins and fusion proteins are also used as reagents in immunoassays as well as to prepare immunoglobulins for passive immunization. Use of the nucleotide sequences encoding the PBOMP related peptides, proteins and fusion proteins in hybridization assays is also described.

15. 5,098,997, Mar. 24, 1992, Vaccines for Haemophilus influenzae; Algis Anilionis, et al., 530/350; 435/69.3, 69.7, 851; 530/405, 806, 825 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

US PAT NO: 5,098,997 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L4: 15 of 15

ABSTRACT:
Peptides and proteins related to an epitope comprising an outer membrane protein of Haemophilus influenzae are described. The peptides and proteins can be prepared by methods including novel and improved methods of purification from H. influenzae cultures, and by recombinant DNA and chemical synthetic techniques. Additionally, recombinant vectors containing nucleotide sequences encoding PBOMP-1 and PBOMP-2 related peptides, proteins and fusion proteins are also described. Recombinant vectors include plasmid DNA and viral DNA such as human viruses, animal viruses, insect viruses and bacteriophages that direct the expression of the PBOMP-1 and PBOMP-2 related peptides, proteins, and fusion proteins in appropriate host cells. The peptides, proteins, fusion proteins and viruses both "live" and "inactivated" are used as immunogens in vaccine formulations to protect against H. influenzae infections. The peptides, proteins and fusion proteins are also used as reagents in immunoassays as well as to prepare immunoglobulins for passive immunization. Use of the nucleotide sequences encoding the PBOMP related peptides, proteins and fusion proteins in hybridization assays is also described.